



Evaluation of the risk of the spread and the economic impact of Classical Swine Fever and Foot-and-Mouth Disease by using the epidemiological model Be-FAST.

Benjamin Ivorra¹, Beatriz Martinez-Lopez², Eduardo Fernandez Carrion¹,
Angel Ramos¹ and Jose Manuel Sanchez-Vizcaino²

¹MOMAT & IMI - ²VISAVET - Universidad Complutense de Madrid





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1. *A novel spatial and stochastic model to evaluate the within and between farm transmission of classical swine fever virus: I. General concepts and description of the model. **Veterinary Microbiology**. 147: 300-309. Elsevier. 2011.*
2. *A novel spatial and stochastic model to evaluate the within and between farm transmission of classical swine fever virus: II Validation of the model. **Veterinary Microbiology**. 155: 21-32. Elsevier. 2012.*
3. *Evaluation of the risk of classical swine fever (CSF) spread from backyard pigs to other domestic pigs by using the spatial stochastic disease spread model Be-FAST: The example of Bulgaria. **Veterinary Microbiology**. 165: 79-85. Elsevier. 2013.*
4. *Mathematical formulation and validation of the Be-FAST model for CSF Virus spread between and within farms. **Annals of Operations Research**. Online First. 2013*



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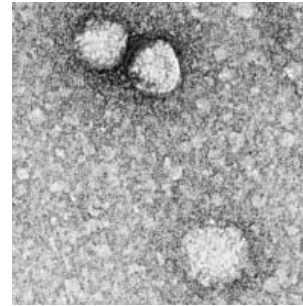
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Part I: Problem definition



Classical Swine Fever description

- Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is a non-zoonotic highly contagious viral disease of domestic and wild pigs caused by a *Flaviviridae Pestivirus*.



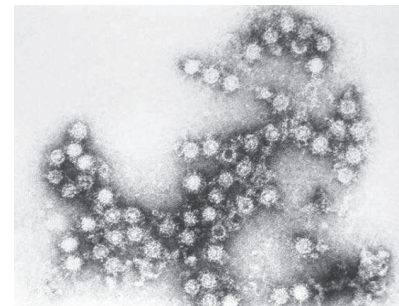
- Infected animals present various symptoms (fever, lesions, hemorrhages...) provoking a disease mortality of $\approx 30\%$ up to 100% (depending of the strain).



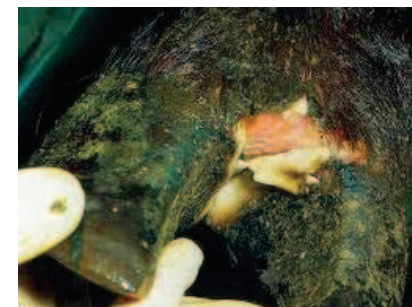


Foot-and-Mouth Disease description

- **Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)** is a highly contagious viral disease of **cloven-hoofed animals** (bovine, sheep, swine, camelid etc.) caused by a *Picornaviridae virus* which can rarely **contaminate humans**.



- Infected animals present various symptoms (blisters, severe weight loss, myocarditis ...) provoking a **disease mortality** of $\approx 20\%-50\%$ for **adults** and $25\%-90\%$ for **juveniles**





Global Situation

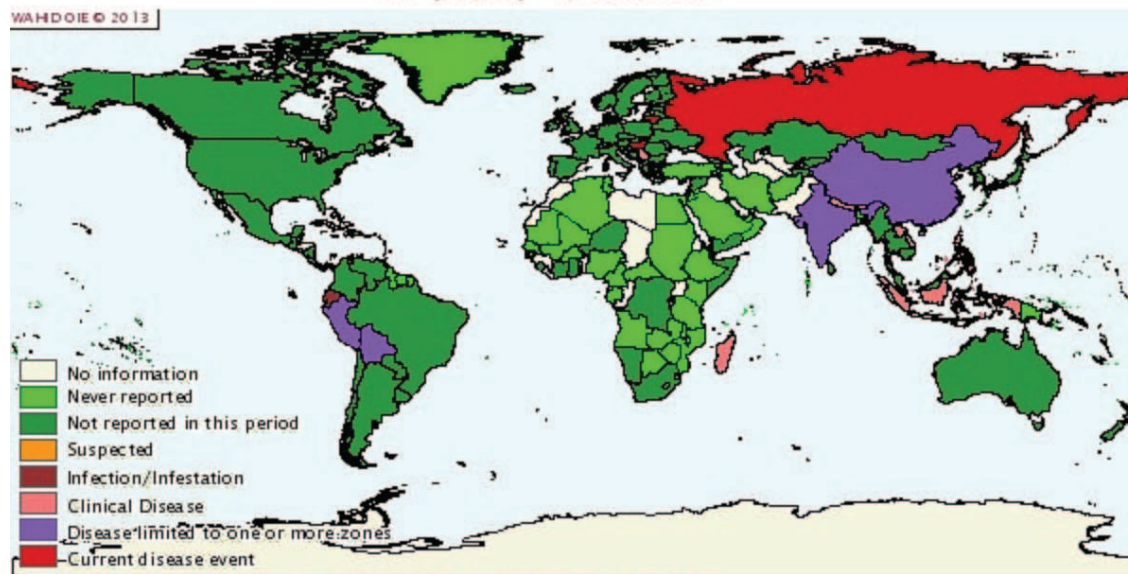
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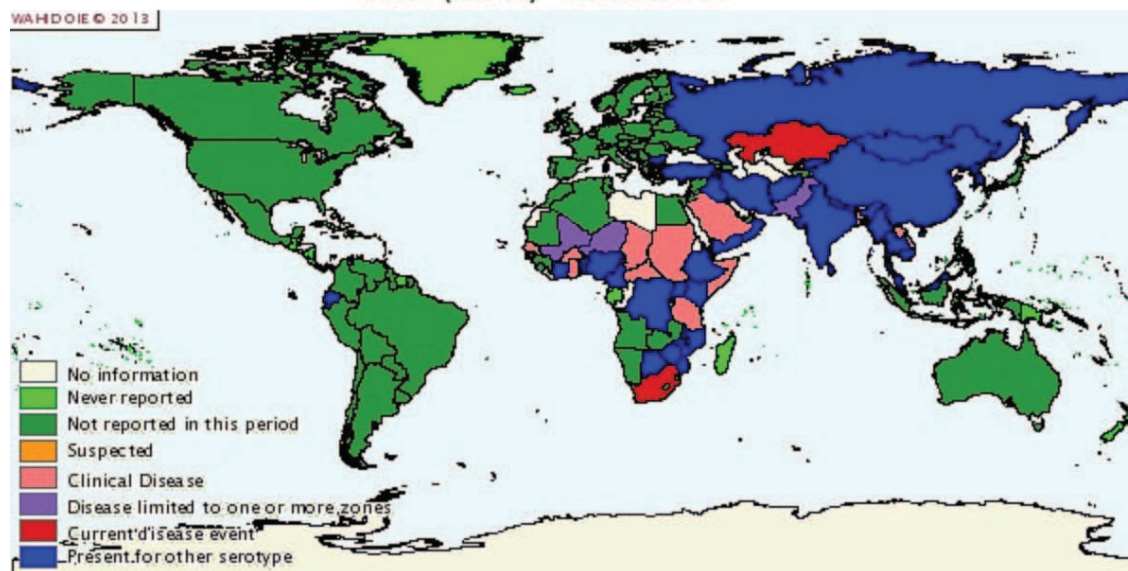
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CSF (2011) - Source OIE



FMD (2011) - Source OIE





Routes of transmission

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The **main known routes** for farm to farm transmission of the considered livestock diseases are (**proportion depending** of the disease):

- **Airborne spread.**
- **Movement of infected domestic animals.**
- **Movement of people:** yatrogenic, farmers, etc.
- **Contaminated fomites:** **vehicles**, semen, material, etc.
- Infected **food**: meat, milk, cereals, etc.
- Infected **wild** animals : **boar**, deer, etc..
- **Parasites**: ticks, etc.



Control measures

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Depending on the **Country** legislation, the measures to control and eradicate CSF or FMD epidemics are based on:

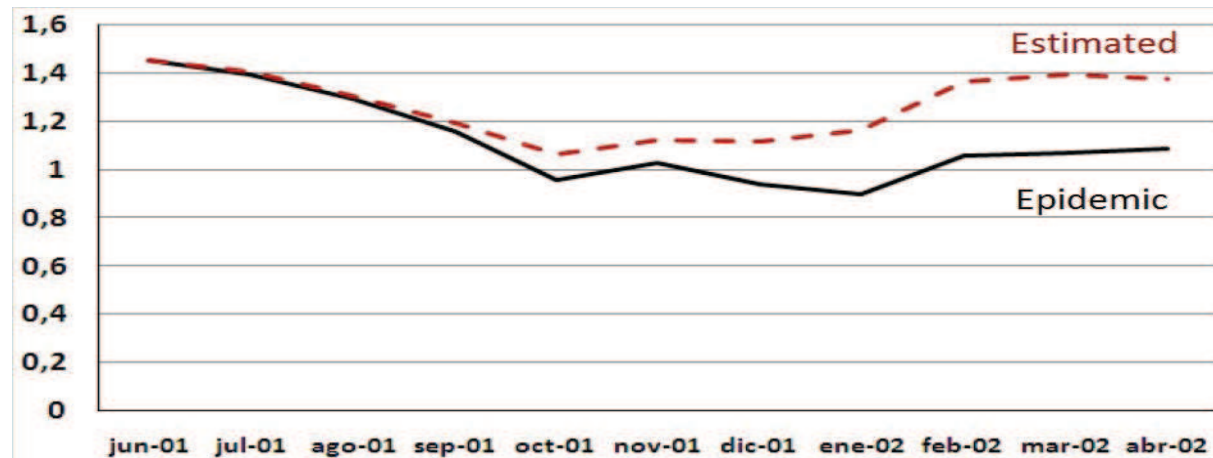
- **Culling.**
- **Zoning.**
- Movement **restrictions.**
- **Increase of active surveillance:** diagnostic tests, media campaigns, etc.
- **Tracing.**
- **Vaccination.**



Economical impact of outbreaks

Economical costs due to FMD/CSF epidemics are classified as:

- **Indirect:** paid by agriculture companies due to meat price devaluation.



- **Transferable:** paid by authorities due to control measures.
- **Payable:** paid by authorities to compensate third-parties (farms, insurance companies, etc.).
- **Computable:** paid by third-parties until of the regularization of the situation (e.g., quarantine, culling, etc.).

Example: CSF, 2001, Spain (4rd Pig Producer, 4.500 M€/yr), duration of 1 year, 49 outbreaks, estimated total cost **48 M€**.

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Mathematical modeling interest

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Main objectives:

Develop a model, called **Be-FAST** (**B**etween **F**arm **A**nimal **S**pread **T**ransmission), which can be adapted to each **specific case** (disease, region, ...) in order to:

- **Analyze the patterns of the spread between farms.**
- **Characterize the risk areas** for disease introduction/spread.
- **Estimate the economic losses** generated by the epidemics (useful for insurance companies and authorities).
- **Evaluate the efficiency of control measures** (existing or future).
- **Optimize** the control policy.



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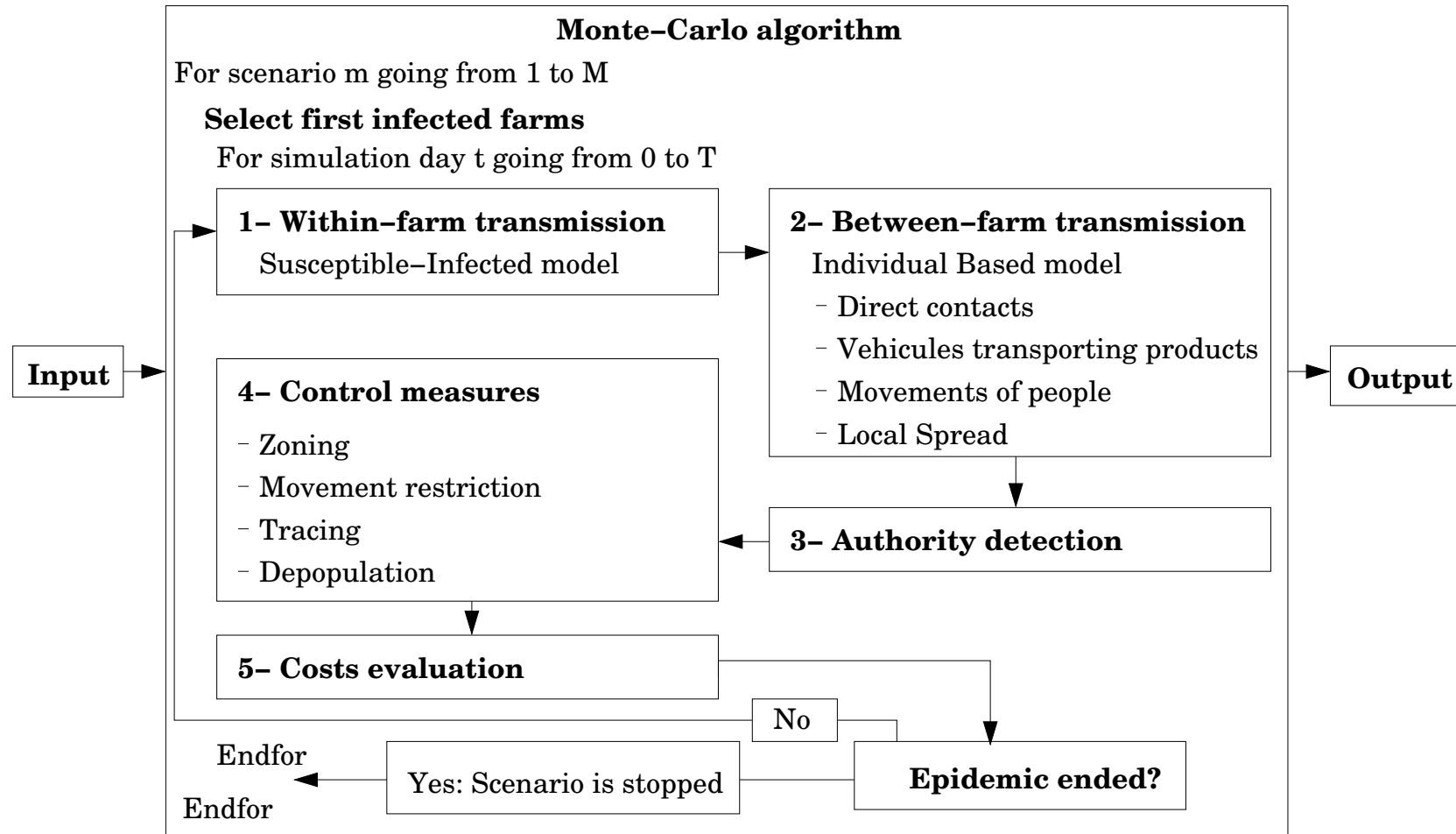
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Part II: Be-FAST model



Structure

Matlab implementation of the following algorithm:





Inputs

Real Data:

Farm data: For each farm i we know:

- (X_i, Y_i) : geographical location.
- $N_i(0)$: number of pigs.
- T_i : type of production.
- INT_i : Integration group.
- SDA_i : Sanitary Defense Association group.

Shipment data: For each animal shipment:

- Farm of origin and destination.
- Date of shipment.
- Number of animals shipped.

Costs data: historical data and actual prices.

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Outputs

We consider the following outputs:

- We compute **statistical values** (mean, min, max, 95%PI, etc.) of **representative values**:
 - ◆ the **epidemic duration** and the **number of infected farms**,
 - ◆ the **percentages of infection** due to each disease route,
 - ◆ the **percentages of detection** due to each control measure,
 - ◆ the different type of **costs**,
 - ◆ some **risk values**: the risk of disease introduction $RI(i)$ of each farm i (i.e., the number of times that farm i becomes contaminated).
- We build the **geographical distribution of RI** by considering Inverse Distance Weighted (for **interpolation**) and Jenks Natural Breaks (for **classification**) methods.

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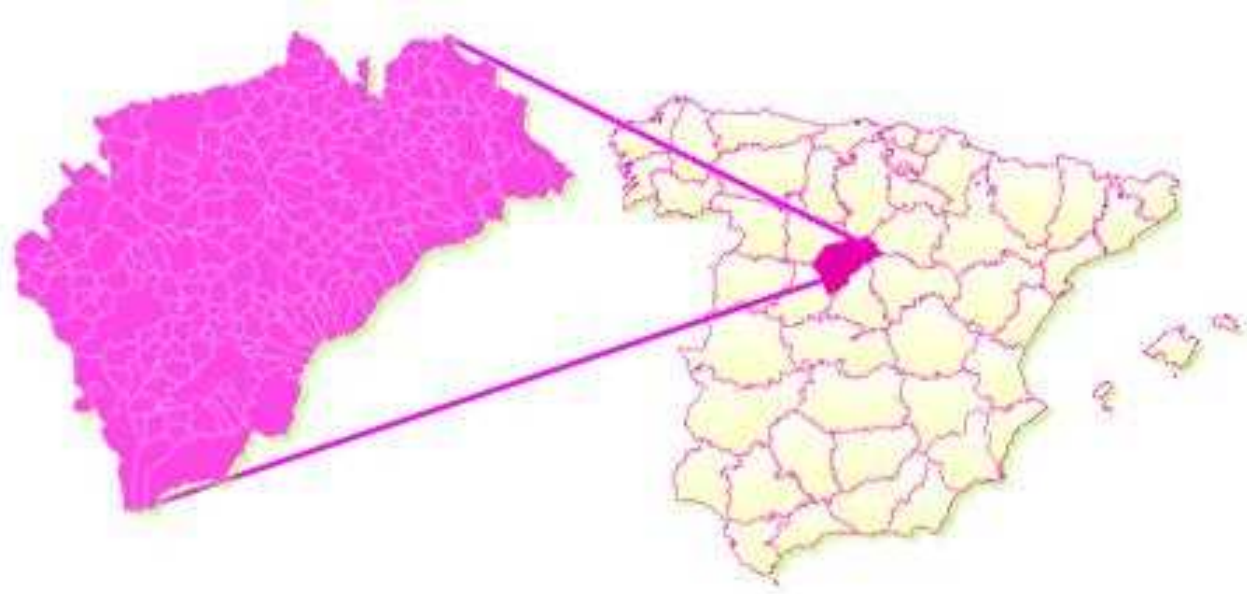
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CSF in Segovia: Case description

We consider the Spanish region of **Segovia** (important areas of pig production).



Data of the region: surface of 6796 km², 1400 pig farms, 1.400.000 pigs.

Data from Real Epidemic: 1997-98. 58 infected farms. epidemic duration of 60 days, cost of 36 M€.

Experiments: Model validation. Comparison with InterSpread.

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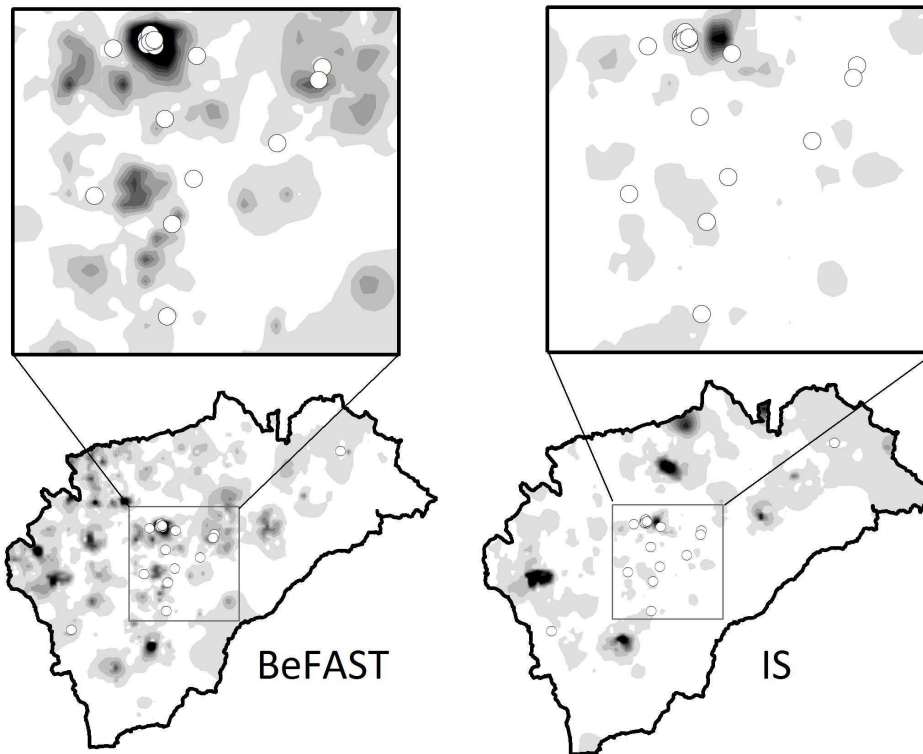
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| Model | Comp. Time (s) | % cause of infection | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | <i>LOC</i> | <i>INT</i> | <i>SDA</i> | <i>TRA</i> |
| Be-FAST | 9400 | 54 | 26 | 14 | 6 |
| IS | 11000 | 51 | 13 | 10 | 26 |
| REAL | - | 52 | 24 | 20 | 4 |

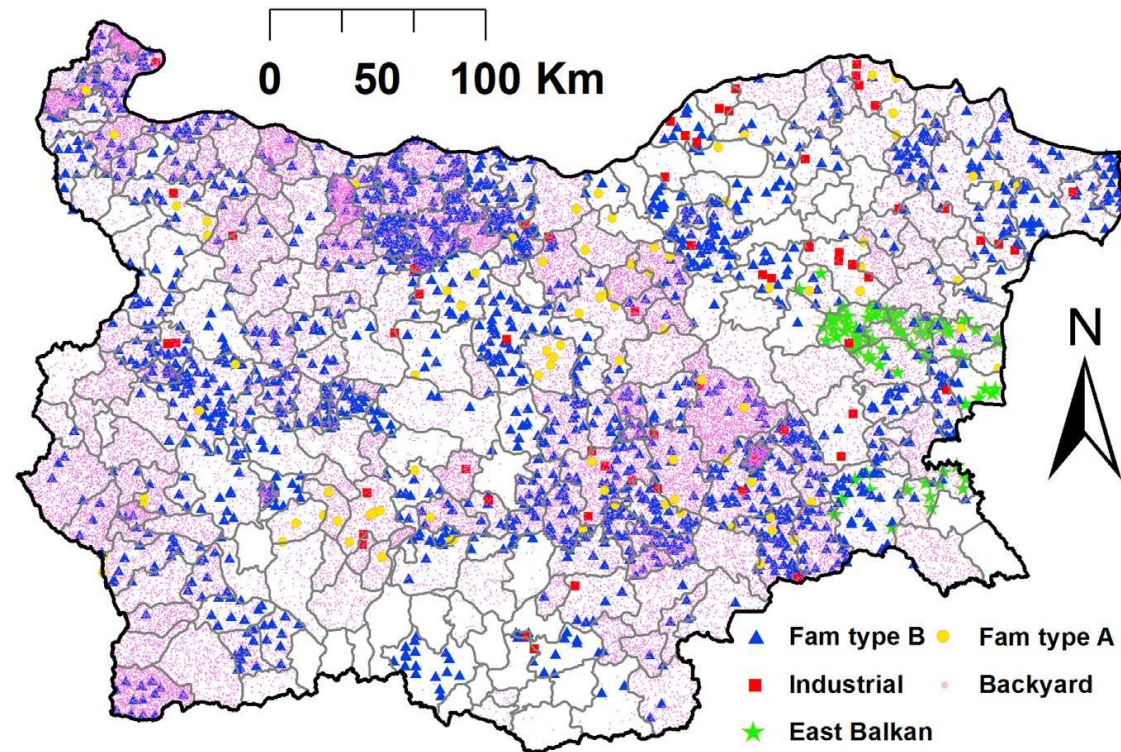


Estimated Simulated Cost: 35 M€(vs. 36 M€).



CSF in Bulgaria: Case description

We consider **Bulgaria**:



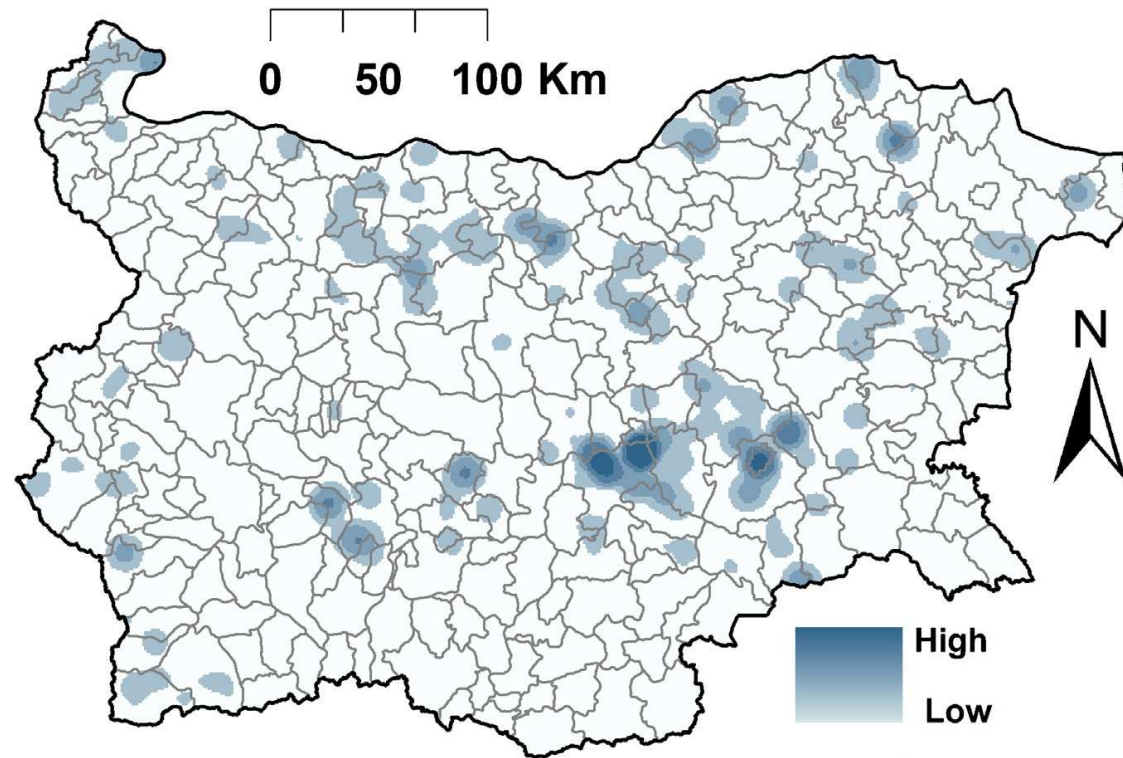
Data of the region: surface of 110.994 km², 64.000 pig farms, 600.000 pigs.

Experiments: Study the Risk of CSF spread due to **Backyard farms** (assumed elevated).



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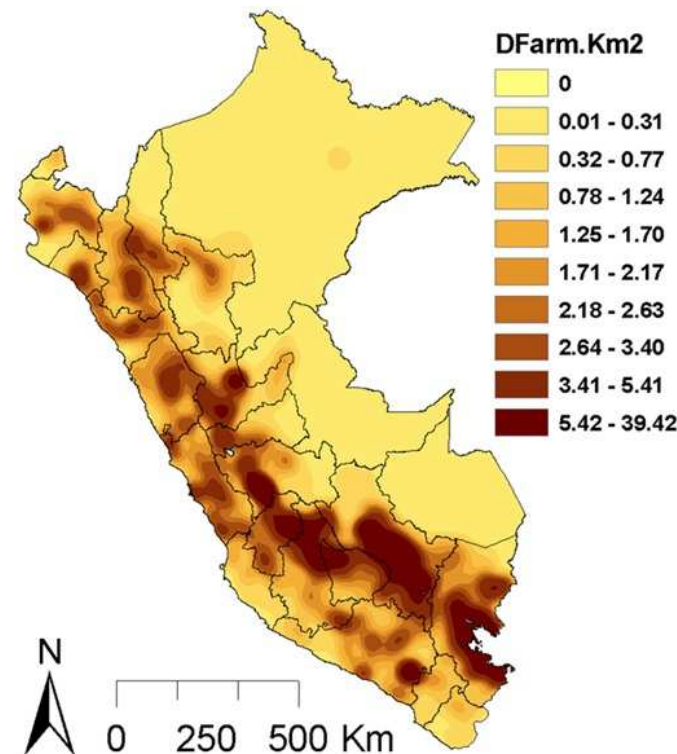


| Farm Type | Industrial | Family type | Backyard | East Balkan |
|-----------|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| % of inf. | 56.1 | 20.3 | 13.2 | 10.4 |
| Median RI | 7.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |



FMD in Peru: Case description

We consider **Peru**:



Data of the region: surface of 1.285.216 km², 2.000.000 farms, 15.240.348 animals. **Real epidemic data** (OEI).

Experiments: Study the Risk of FMD spread. Evaluate the impact of movement restriction in the worst scenarios.



FMD in Peru: Some Results

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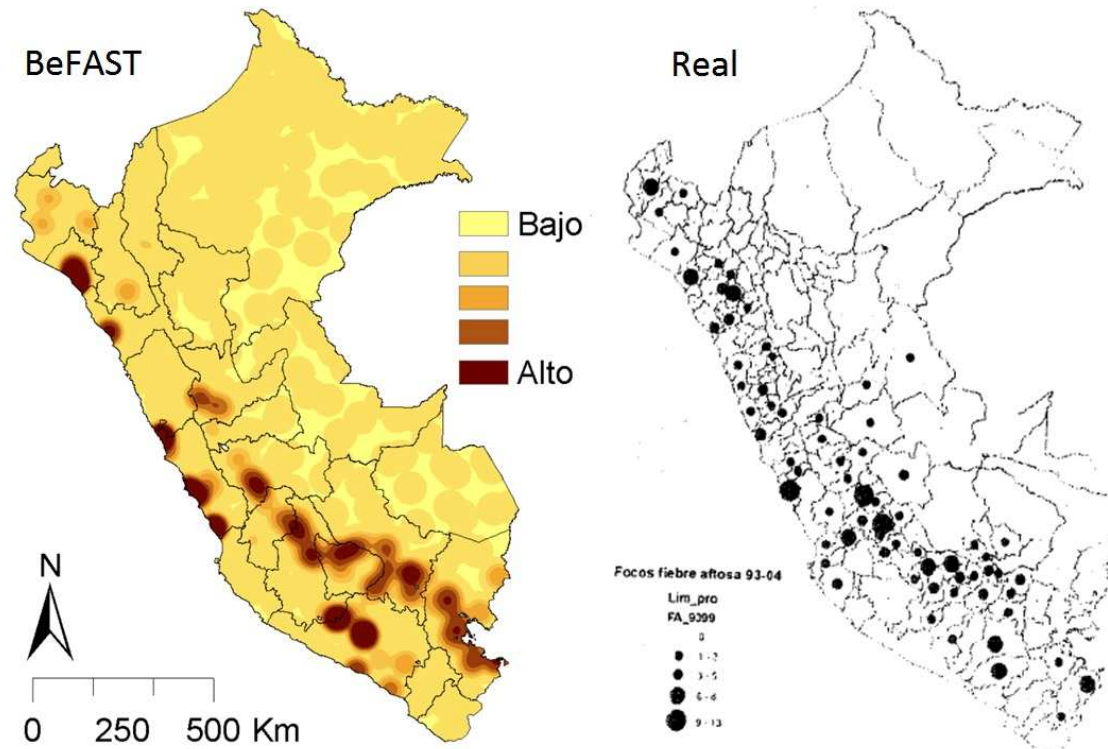
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| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Culled farms | 770 |
| Culled animals | 9.500 |
| Restricted farms | 500.000 |
| Restricted animals | 3.000.000 |
| Epidemic length | 260 |



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Conclusions:

We have introduced and described a **new model** for the study of the spread of some livestock diseases:

- **Novel characteristics** respecting to other models: Hybrid model, use of real database \Rightarrow **interest for risk maps**.
- **The results are consistent** with real observations.
- Include the **economical** aspect.

Next steps:

- Applications to **risk management**: Optimization of control measures.
- Extension to **other diseases** (African Swine Fever in Bulgaria/Sardinia).

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Thank you

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!!! Thank you for your attention!!!

